

Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program
STATE PLANNING COUNCIL

Thursday, September 16, 2010

William E. Powers Building
Conference Room A
One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI

I. ATTENDANCE

Members Present

Mr. Kevin Flynn, Chair	Representing Ms. Rosemary Booth-Gallooly, RI DOA
Mr. Jared L. Rhodes, II Secretary	Statewide Planning Program
Ms. Jeanne Boyle	City of East Providence, Planning & Development
Ms. Jeanne Cola	RI Housing Resources Commission
Mr. Thomas Mullaney	RI DOA Budget Office
Mr. L. Vincent Murray	Town of South Kingstown Planning Department
Ms. Anna Prager	Public Member
Mr. Peder Schaefer	Representing Mr. Daniel Beardsley, RI League of Cities and Towns
Mr. William Sequino	Public Member
Mr. Bob Shawver	Representing Mr. Michael Lewis, RI DOT
Mr. Henry Sherlock	Representing Mr. Stephen Cardi, Cardi Corporation
Mr. John Trevor	Environmental Advocate
Ms. Janet White-Raymond	Public Member

Members Absent

Ms. Sharon Conard-Wells	West Elmwood Housing Development Corporation
Mr. Thomas Deller	City of Providence Department of Planning & Development

Mr. Christopher Long	Representing Mr. Timothy Costa, Vice Chair, Governor's Policy Office
Mr. Peter Osborn	Federal Highway Administration
Mr. Michael Rauh	Environmental Advocate

Guests

Mr. William Anderson	Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation
Ms. Kelly Mahoney	RI Senate Policy Office
Mr. Mike O'Connell	Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation
Ms. Pamela Sherrill	Town of Johnston

Staff – Division of Planning

Ms. Nancy Hess	Supervising Planner, Land Use
Mr. Bill McKenna	Office of Strategic Planning and Economic Development
Ms. Karen Scott	Acting Supervising Planner, Transportation
Ms. Dawn Vittorioso	Executive Assistant

II. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Call to Order

Mr. Flynn called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m.

Mr. Flynn took a moment to introduce Ms. Jeanne Cola, representing the Housing Resource Commission. As Ms. Susan Baxter recently retired, Ms. Cola, is the newly appointed Chair for the Housing Resource Commission.

2. Approval of the June 10, 2010 Meeting Minutes

Mr. Sequino moved to approve the Minutes of June 10, 2010 as presented. The motion was seconded by Mr. Trevor. There was no further discussion and the motion carried unanimously.

3. RI Resource Recovery Sewer Infrastructure CEDS Certification Application – for action

Mr. Flynn introduced Mr. O’Connell who overviewed the proposal and its anticipated benefits (see CEDS Certification Narrative attachment 1). Mr. O’Connell noted that the request for funding is approximately \$5.5 million. Mr. O’Connell then introduced Mr. Anderson who displayed a visual map of the proposed project and walked the Council through its geography.

Mr. O’Connell then discussed the problem with the current sewer system and noted that the current permit capacity in Cranston is 400,000 gallons per day whereas the capacity needs for the Land Fill Expansion, Ridgewood Power and Lakeside Commerce Park will total 850,000 gallons per day.

Next, Mr. O’Connell detailed the estimated project costs as follows:

Force Main 4,500 linear feet @ \$180	\$ 818,000
Gravity Line 7,800 linear feet @ \$300	\$2,340,000
Air Release Manholes	\$ 30,000
Clean Out Manholes	\$ 60,000
Sewer Manholes	\$ 160,000
Pump Station Upgrades	\$ 900,000
Road Repair 2” overlay	\$ 450,000
Design/Miscellaneous/Contingency	\$ 750,000
Total Estimated Costs	\$5,508,000

Mr. O’Connell emphasized that the project will solve the increased wastewater capacity required for all RIRRC operations, Lakeside Commerce Center Industrial Park, Ridgewood Electric Power Generating Plant as well as provide an opportunity for several businesses and homes in the Town of Johnston to connect to sewers. Additional anticipated benefits from the project include:

- Generation of 210 additional direct jobs.
- Preservation of 303 existing direct jobs.
- Permit expansion to extend the landfill life by 20 years and preserve below market tip fees for Rhode Island municipalities.
- Significantly increase the amount of RI renewable energy produced.
- Reduce CO2 emissions thereby reducing greenhouse gases produced.

In conclusion, Mr. O’Connell said that the Narragansett Bay Commission (NBC) supports the project and has given RIRRC and the Town of Johnston the okay to move forward.

The following questions/comments resulted from the discussion:

Mr. Trevor supported the collaborative efforts between RIRRC and the Town of Johnston. Mr. Trevor then asked where Ridgewood’s cooling water will come from and if any of the water was recyclable. Mr. O’Connell said that the cooling water will come from the City of Providence, and the water is recycled nine months out of the year; 100,000 gallons of water a

day is reused for dust control on the roadways, and during the remaining three months, the water will be discharged into the sewer.

Ms. Boyle asked Mr. O'Connell about the age of the Ridgewood plant that will be demolished. Mr. O'Connell said that it was built in 1987. He then explained that negotiations were made to avoid the need to pay Ridgewood for the remaining value; which ranged from \$25M to \$50M.

Mr. Schaefer asked if the sewer fees were consistent between NBC and the City of Cranston. Mr. O'Connell said that they are comparable; however, NBC rates are 2% higher than the City of Cranston. Mr. O'Connell said thinking of the long-term benefits, it will allow the City of Cranston to free 400,000 gallons of capacity without having to expand their facility. Mr. Schaefer then inquired if any pretreatment violations were pending with the City of Cranston. Mr. O'Connell said no and Mr. Anderson concurrently said that the City of Cranston is currently obtaining a revised RI Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) permit. Next, Mr. Schaefer asked if Ridgewood pays their sewer usage fee to the City of Cranston. Mr. O'Connell said no; currently Ridgewood pays RIRRC. However, once Ridgewood relocates to the new facility, they as well as the industrial park tenants, will pay their own sewer usage fees. Mr. Schaefer, additionally, asked who will be responsible for the sewer usage fees for the Johnston residents. In response, Mr. O'Connell said that the Johnston residents are responsible for the usage fees. Mr. Schaefer asked Mr. O'Connell to validate that the NBC revised facilities plan had not been approved. Mr. O'Connell agreed and said they were not yet approved. Lastly, Mr. Schaefer asked if Ridgewood agreed to pay for a portion of the construction fees. Mr. O'Connell said yes; the agreement is in place for Ridgewood to pay for 10% of the construction costs.

Ms. Boyle asked what the estimated timeframe for the construction project was. Mr. O'Connell said that the bids will be announced in January or February and the project will begin in the fall of 2011.

Mr. Murray asked if the design included a provision of laterals for the 80 homes that could benefit from the project. Mr. Anderson said that laterals would be left in the front of the resident's homes, and it will be the homeowner's responsibility to connect at their own cost. Mr. Murray then inquired if the roadways would be repaved. In response, Mr. Anderson indicated that they would.

Mr. Schaefer questioned if EDA will require an approved facilities plan from the NBC. Mr. O'Connell said that he wasn't sure.

As there were no further questions, Mr. Trevor moved and Ms. Prager seconded a motion to certify the application. Under discussion, Ms. Sherrill, Planner for the Town of Johnston expressed the Town's support of the project. There was no further discussion and the motion carried unanimously.

4. Consolidation of Potable Water Supply State Guide Plan Elements

Mr. Flynn introduced Ms. Hess, who delivered an informational PowerPoint presentation on the water supply State Guide Plan consolidation; Rhode Island Water 2030.

Ms. Hess began by explaining that she would review where our potable water comes from, who does planning for water supply, the types of water systems in the State and some resources of State significance as identified by the Advisory Committee.

Precipitation provides all the fresh water we use. On the average, between 39 and 54 inches of precipitation falls across the state every year. All of the State's waters are shared, interconnected natural resources. Streams, rivers, and aquifers run through many political jurisdictions. The rain that falls in one community in Rhode Island may replenish the aquifers used by other communities many miles away. Fresh water is not an unlimited resource. Not all of the rainfall that falls in any given area is recoverable and usable as a source of potable water. All water is recycled in the hydrologic cycle.

The SGP has been the planning tool to coordinate and identify potable water supply issues in Rhode Island for more than 40 years. This project will consolidate all the previous SGP water supply elements along with the infrastructure goals of *Land Use 2025*. The previous plans are; Water Supply Plan for Rhode Island, (SGP 722), Rhode Island Emergency Water Supply Management Plan (SGP 723), the Water Supply Policies for Rhode Island (SGP 721) and the Rhode Island Drought Management Plan (SGP 724).

The sources of potable water available in Rhode Island are surface water, groundwater resources and recycled water. Interest in pursuing the desalination of salt water as a water source has periodically arisen but is not yet economically feasible. Rhode Island's drinking water in the central and southern parts of the state comes from wells relying on underground groundwater aquifers. Surface water sources supply the majority of water supply for the other regions of the State. Some supplies come from out of the State as well. Approximately 26% of the State's population (2/3 of the communities in the state) depends on groundwater for their water supply.

Ms. Hess next discussed Rhode Island's Sole Source Aquifers as classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act. She explained that a sole source aquifer is a groundwater aquifer which has been designated as the "sole or principal" source of drinking water for an area. It means no other water supplies are available except for the groundwater in the aquifers. The three sole source aquifers in RI are the Block Island, Hunt-Annaquatucket-Pettaquamascutt, and Wood-Pawcatuck aquifer complexes.

Next, Ms. Hess explained the water supply responsibilities of the following:

- Water Resources Board (WRB): Manages potable water resources to supply water for people and the economy.
- Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM): Regulates the state's freshwater resources under state and federal laws to protect the environment.

- Public Utilities Commission (PUC): Regulates rates charged by water suppliers who sell to areas outside their service district and privately owned water companies.
- Municipalities: Develop comprehensive plans and ordinances that determine what happens to land use and water resources.
- Department of Health (DOH): Protects and regulates drinking water quality and regulates potable suppliers.
- Department of Administration, Division of Planning, Statewide Planning Program (DOP): Creates long range plans to guide future land use, transportation and use of natural resources of the State.
- Water Suppliers: There are 487 public supply systems which range from the small well supplying a rural restaurant to the 28 large systems that provide potable water.
- Federal Agencies: U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) - assesses and maps water and geological resources.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - establishes rules under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act for the provision of and protection of drinking water.
- Citizens: Everyone manages water when using it.

Ms. Hess discussed the types of water systems in Rhode Island and said that according to the DOH in 2008, Rhode Island had a total of 487 public water supply systems. The 487 systems vary widely. She described the distinctions among public water systems.

Ms. Hess then explained that of the regulated water systems in Rhode Island, 56% are food establishments with their own supply wells. They are primarily located in rural areas where infrastructure for drinking water is not available. It is the responsibility of private owners to oversee operations and ensure proper management of small systems. On the other hand, a small number of large public systems serve the largest portion of the population. Half of the state's geographic area and about 76% of the state's population is served by 28 major water suppliers. These are the largest of the community systems, and they are owned and operated by municipalities, water authorities, fire districts, and private companies.

At this time, Ms Hess provided the 2008 Rhode Island Drinking Water Facts:

- Persons Served by Public Water in Rhode Island *1,075,830
- Number of systems using surface water: 24

*Includes all populations, transient, residential, and workplace. The persons served are actually higher than State total population count.

Next, Ms. Hess talked about Private Wells and said according to DEM, over 150,000 Rhode Islanders drink groundwater supplied by a private well. Until 2008, Rhode Island did not require any testing of private wells.

Ms. Hess said the large public water systems of the State that rely on surface water reservoirs to provide potable water are: the Jamestown Water Department, Newport Water Department, Pawtucket Water Supply Board, Woonsocket Water Department, and the Providence Water Supply Board PWSB. She described all the large community systems of the State.

Resources of State Significance: Ms. Hess explained that the Scituate Watershed is located in the north central part of Rhode Island. The watershed is comprised of portions of six communities; Scituate, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Cranston, and Smithfield. The watershed is the source of the largest public water supplier in the State; the PWSB. This system provides water to the major metropolitan areas of the State and about 760,000 persons (about 60% of State's residents). It accounts for more than 80% of freshwater surface storage capacity in the State.

Ms. Hess said that the Plant has a maximum treatment capacity of 144 million gallons of water per day and still remains the largest treatment facility in New England. The average daily flow from the treatment plant in 2007 was 68.14 mgd. The watershed covers nearly 60,000 acres (about 93 square miles) of mostly rural and forested land; this represents about 9% of the total land area of the State.

Lastly, Ms. Hess talked about the Big River Watershed located in the south central portion of the State. The watershed is comprised of portions of three communities; Coventry, West Greenwich, and Exeter. The area was acquired by the State through the use of its eminent domain powers in 1964, under the Big River-Wood River Acquisition Act, for the purposes of constructing a surface drinking water supply reservoir. The EPA denied the construction of the proposed reservoir in 1989.

In December of 2009, the WRB conducted extended water pumping tests at two constructed wells in the area. When fully operational, the sustainable water withdrawals from the new wells in Big River are estimated at approximately 4 mgd. The next steps for the WRB are to determine the mechanics of who will and how to develop the infrastructure needed for transport of the water to an adjacent water system.

Ms. Hess concluded her presentation and welcomed questions and comments. Mr. Schaefer asked who owned the private water system in Westerly. Ms. Hess said United Water; which is located in South Kingstown. Ms. Hess said that they service South Kingstown and areas in Narragansett; it shares the same Watershed as the Kingstown water district in South Kingstown. Ms. Hess added that their Headquarters are located in New Jersey.

Ms. Boyle asked if former water supplies, such as the Turner in East Providence, will be reviewed. Ms. Hess said that the Advisory Committee is conversing on the topic.

Mr. Sequino asked who the members of the Committee were. Ms. Hess said that the Committee is made up of individuals with environmental, planning, state and supplier backgrounds. Ms. Hess then named the following individuals as members of the Board: Jim Decelles, Pawtucket Water Supply; Susan Lucci, North Kingstown Water Department; Kathy Crawley, Water

Resources Board; Alisa Richardson, RIDEM; June Swallow, RIDOH; Harold Ward, Water Security Coalition; Eugenia Marks, Audubon Society and herself, Nancy Hess.

Mr. Murray noted that with the flood last spring, and the drought this summer in RI, this issue is a timely topic for discussion. Mr. Murray, speaking for South Kingstown's water ban and water pressure issues, said that he is hopeful that water conservation and pressure reduction issues will continue to be a focus. He then asked if there were agricultural or economic development representation on the Advisory Committee. Ms. Hess said that Mr. Ken Ayars of RIDEM's Division of Agriculture is a member of the Advisory Committee and the Water Allocation Committee, which is a Sub Committee for the Water Resources Board. She then said that he is aware of the issue. Ms. Hess noted that this plan has a strong focus on water use efficiency as well as issues addressing leakages.

Mr. Flynn asked Ms. Hess when the Council should expect the second part of her presentation. Ms. Hess said it will take one month to write; therefore, the Council should expect to see the second part of the presentation for the November meeting.

5. HUD Sustainable Communities Grant Application

Mr. Flynn introduced Ms. Scott who began by noting that HUD, DOT and EPA joined together in the Partnership for Sustainable Communities. Their purpose in doing this is to reshape the role of the federal government in helping communities embrace a more sustainable future. The partnership is a commitment by the agencies to coordinate policies and programs in support of six livability principles:

- Provide more transportation choices
- Promote equitable, affordable housing
- Enhance economic competitiveness
- Support existing communities
- Coordinate policies and leverage investments
- Value communities and neighborhoods

The first major funding for this effort is the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants and the Sustainable Communities Challenge Grant Program. \$100,000,000 is available for the Regional Planning Grants, targeting larger areas such as MPO and MSAs. \$40,000,000 is available for individual jurisdictions. The City of Providence and the Blackstone Valley Partnership (BVP) applied for challenge grants.

Ms. Scott said that the application for a Regional Planning Grant covering the MPO boundaries, which is the entire state of Rhode Island, has been submitted. She explained the timelines and noted that the Advance Notice and Request for comments were due February 2010; Notice of Funding Availability of Applications (NOFA) deadline was June 24, 2010, and the applications were due back by August 23, 2010. The deadline was met and Ms. Scott is confident that a competitive grant was submitted. The application consortium included 19 member organizations – 7 state agencies, with the Division of Planning as the lead agency, 9 municipalities, and 3 non-profit groups.

The main products that the grant will fund are as follows:

- The creation of a Regional Plan for Sustainable Development which integrates housing, transportation, water infrastructure planning, environmental planning, economic development, scenario planning and climate change.
- Detailed execution plans for those with existing Regional Plans.

There was limited funding for actual implementation, but this funding amount could only be used towards a regional significant project where all required funding was in place.

The most important aspect of this grant was to be sure to get Rhode Island an approved Regional Plan for Sustainable development because this will pre-qualify the state for future funding that comes from the partnership. RI was in a great position to be competitive in this funding since Land Use 2025 and Transportation 2030 already met much of their criteria for this regional plan. Those two plans are linked through a shared scenario based planning approach, which calls for development concentrated in the urban services boundary and other designated growth centers, exactly in line with the livability principles. Using those two elements of the state guide plan as our framework, we requested just over \$4 million to:

1. Address the subject matter gaps of housing and economic development in Rhode Island's State Guide Plan and demonstrate that several substantially linked elements of that Plan act as a regional blueprint for planning in the State, constituting a RPSD as outlined by HUD.
2. Using the Livability Principles as evaluation criteria, synthesize the goals, strategies, and actions contained in the linked elements of the State Guide Plan into an integrated implementation program outlining specific steps that will move the region from planning to action.
3. Identify a specific list of catalytic projects and programs that will directly implement the vision of the RPSD. For each project, outline specific steps and resources required for implementation including regulatory changes, funding sources, and time frames for completion.
4. Utilize a public participation strategy to reach target populations, engage them in the planning process and ensure sustained participation throughout implementation of the RPSD.
5. Investigate a formal governance and regulatory structure that can participate in the planning and execution of catalytic state and regional projects that implement the RPSD.
6. Explore the realignment of all state and federal funding sources to strategically target projects that implement the vision of the RPSD.
7. Review the regulatory policies and procedures of state agencies to ensure that they enable and support the implementation of the vision of the RPSD.
8. Identify and delineate specific geographic areas within the State that are most suitable for reuse and development including areas most appropriate for infrastructure investment.
9. Build capacity within state and local government and among participants in the planning process by increasing skills and technical expertise, emphasizing resource sharing for maximum efficiency.

10. Develop an overall communication strategy to: share data, inform partners on grant progress, notify residents of opportunities to participate, and share our lessons learned as we move into the implementation of the RPSD.
11. Develop meaningful performance measures that are easily tracked.

The grant did not require a direct match but did require 20% leveraged resources from projects that would complement or further implement a regional plan of sustainable development. As part of our request, we were able to provide \$380,000 in direct match from grant consortium members and over \$35 million in leveraged resources.

Ms. Scott concluded saying that HUD has not released any time frame for grant award at this point but we will certainly keep the Council posted on any progress we make.

6. Staff Report

Mr. Rhodes announced that hiring efforts had been resumed and application deadlines for the vacant Assistant Chief and Supervising Transportation Planner positions had recently closed. Mr. Rhodes then said that interviews have been scheduled and he expects the positions to be filled in November. Mr. Rhodes then took a moment to thank Federal Highway for their funding contributions and support.

Next, Mr. Rhodes reminded the Council of the second round of Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Grant Program that was released earlier this year. \$2M in funding awards is available; twenty four applications totaling \$4.5M in requests were received. The awards will be announced during National Bike and Walk Week at a press event to be held at 4:00 p.m. on October 6, 2010 in the DOA Atrium. All SPC members are invited to attend and show their support for the 100% federally funded initiative.

Lastly, Mr. Rhodes provided the Council insight to the primary agenda items that will be addressed in the upcoming meetings. Mr. Rhodes said that the Water Supply Policies and Management Plan, the Airport Systems Plan and the Transportation Improvement Program will be discussed.

Mr. Rhodes reminded the Council that the Airport Systems Plan (ASP) was placed on hold while the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) updated the flight forecasts and projections contained in the TF Green Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). As FAA completed the necessary updates, staff has been working with the Rhode Island Airport Corporation (RIAC) to try to complete the ASP update prior to FAA's issuance of the final EIS. The intention is to have this item presented to the TAC in October and then presented to the Technical and SPC to authorize a Public Hearing in November. The Public Hearing will be held in December culminating with a request for the SPC to approve the document in early January.

Mr. Rhodes said that he anticipates that the TIP will be a focus of the Council's efforts between November and January. TAC, staffs of DOT, RIPTA and Statewide Planning recognize that the current TIP is due to for a major amendment to account for the projects that have been completed. Discussions of the topic will be initiated by the TAC at the September meeting

through a presentation by DOT as to the impact that stimulus funds spent has had on the TIP. Thereafter, staff anticipates the TAC will review proposals in October and then they will be reviewed by the SPC for action by December.

At this time, Mr. Rhodes asked the Council if anyone had any questions or comments. Mr. Sequino noted that the TAC should encourage a local Roads Program to be reinstated. Mr. Rhodes thanked Mr. Sequino for his suggestion.

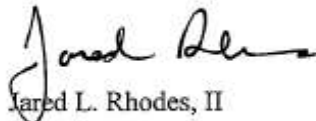
7. Other Business

There was no other business.

8. Adjourn

There being no further discussion Mr. Trevor motioned to adjourn. Ms. Prager seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously and the meeting adjourned at 10:16 A.M.

Respectfully Submitted,



Jared L. Rhodes, II
Secretary

Draft
9/16/10

ATTACHMENT 1

**Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation
CEDS Certification Narrative**

Proposed Sewer Infrastructure Project

Project Summary

Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC) and the Town of Johnston jointly propose the construction of 12,300 feet of sewer line that will connect the following entities to Narragansett Bay Commission's (NBC) wastewater treatment facilities:

- 1) All RIRRC operations including waste disposal, recycling, composting, construction and demolition debris, and hazardous waste collections.
- 2) All current and future Lakeside Commerce Center Industrial Park businesses.
- 3) Ridgewood Electric Power Generating Plant
- 4) A number of businesses and homes in Johnston that will be able to connect to the proposed line.

Implementation of this project will solve the need for increased wastewater capacity required by the above named businesses and facilitate compliance with treatment limits as mandated by State regulators. Beyond capacity and compliance, the following benefits will result from implementation of this project:

- Generate 210 additional direct jobs
- Preserve 303 existing direct jobs
- Permit expansion to extend the landfill life by 20 years and preserve below market tip fees for Rhode Island municipalities.
- Significantly increase the amount of RI renewable energy produced.
- Reduce CO2 emissions thereby reducing greenhouse gases produced.

RIRRC and Johnston intend to apply for a Public Works grant from the United States Economic Development Agency and are seeking CEDS certification from the Division Statewide Planning.

The Problem with the Current Sewer System

In terms of capacity, the following requirements are needed and will be met with the proposed construction:

-Current permitted capacity (Cranston)	400,000 gallons per day
-Additional needs:	
Landfill Expansion	+250,000
*Ridgewood Power	+100,000
*Lakeside Commerce Park	+70,000
 New Capacity required	 820,000 gallons per day

* Will connect through RIRRC's proposed sewer lines and then discharge into NBC's treatment facility.

In addition to meeting the added capacity requirement, NBC's Field's Point treatment facility discharges into the bay, not fresh water, and therefore the treatment limits required are more practical for industrial users like RIRRC, Ridgewood Power, and others.

Project Costs

The costs for the proposed sewer lines are currently in the design phase with firm estimates not available until mid-October. However, the following is an order of magnitude estimate of capital costs for this infrastructure investment:

Force Main	4,500 linear feet @ \$180	\$ 818,000
Gravity Line	7,800 linear feet @ \$300	\$2,340,000
Air Release Manholes		\$ 30,000
Clean Out Manholes		\$ 60,000
Sewer Manholes		\$ 160,000
Pump Station Upgrades		\$ 900,000
Road Repair 2" overlay		\$ 450,000
Design/Miscellaneous/Contingency		\$ 750,000
Total Estimated Costs		\$5,508,000

Job Development and Economic Data

In addition to the estimated 50 construction jobs that will be generated, the following is a list of expected new full time jobs and the average annual pay including 35% benefits: rate:

<u>*Existing Business</u>		
Ridgewood Power	28	\$70,000
FedEx Distribution Center	80	\$55,000
A Duie Pyle	60	\$55,000
Mack Truck	<u>35</u>	\$45,000
	203	
<u>New Businesses</u>		
D'Ambra Construction	30	\$40,000
Neo Energy	5	\$40,000
Briar Cliff Expansion	25	\$40,000
Unsold lots	<u>150</u>	\$50,000
	210	

In addition to the above incremental private sector jobs, the construction of this sewer line will enable the landfill expansion to proceed and the continued employment of over 100 RIRRC employees with a \$7million payroll plus an equal number of vendors and customers who have jobs dependent upon RIRRC's operations.

* All require this new sewer line connected to NBC to meet new treatment limits.

Finally, the nature of this organization being quasi-governmental and non-profit has kept landfill fees at about one third of the market rate, saving the cities and towns in Rhode Island approximately \$24million annually compared to market alternatives. Should the landfill expansion be halted due to unavailability of wastewater treatment, this \$24million increase in fees would begin in 2014.

Environmental Impact

Environmentally, this wastewater infrastructure project, which is required in order for Ridgewood Power to build a larger, more efficient methane gas to electricity plant, will greatly increase the amount of renewable energy generated in the state of Rhode Island. Equally important, it will significantly reduce harmful emissions. Here are some of the highlights:

- Total facility will produce 265,000 MWh of green energy (enough for 22,000 Homes)
- Annual emissions reduction from methane destruction:
 - 68,000 tons of methane
 - 200,000 tons of CO₂
 - 1.5MM metric tons of CO₂ equivalents

State Guide Plan Compliance

In addition to the above quantitative savings and benefits, it should be noted that this infrastructure project has also been analyzed in context to the State Guide Plan. In all respects this project meets the economic strategies and policies set forth in that Plan as contained on the Statewide Planning website www.planning.ri.gov. In terms of other specifics, this project is totally compatible with Land Use 2025, particularly the requirement to preserve green space and concentrate development in well designed urban centers. The infrastructure proposed is within the urban services boundaries as required by the State Plan.

On June 15, 2010 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed by NBC, RIRRC, the Town of Johnston, and the Governor of Rhode Island. This MOU requires RIRRC to design and construct the above mentioned sewer line to connect with NBC's system at the Atwood Avenue Interceptor. RIRRC, Ridgewood and Industrial Park businesses have committed their waste water flow of approximately 800,000 gallons per day to NBC. NBC has committed to upgrade their system as necessary and to accept the waste water flows from RIRRC, Ridgewood and the Industrial Park as long as those flows are in compliance with discharge limits included in NBC's discharge permits issued to each client. The Town of Johnston has agreed to cooperate with all parties to effectuate a smooth and successful project.

Conclusion

To sum up, this proposal represents the type of infrastructure proposal that meets State and Federal requirements for funding because it generates significant decent paying incremental jobs, is environmentally positive, extends the life of the landfill which is a valuable economic asset to taxpayers, and is consistent with all State Plans and Policies.

Draft
9/16/10

ATTACHMENT 2

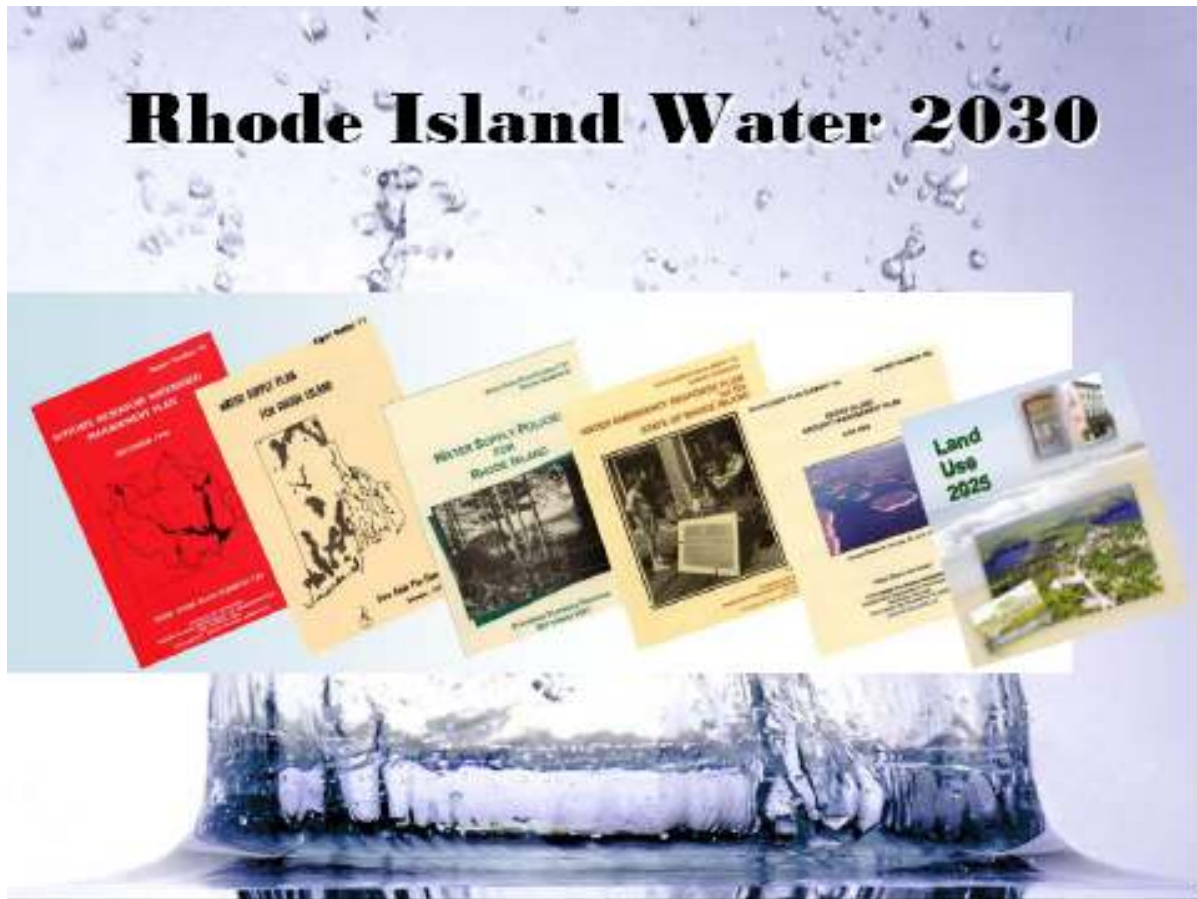
Rhode Island Water 2030

State Guide Plan Consolidation

State Planning Council

September 16, 2010

Nancy Hess
Supervising Land Use Planner



Rhode Island Water 2030

Part 1: Rhode Island's Potable Water Setting

Where Does Our Potable Water Come From?

Sole Source Aquifers

Who Does What Planning?

Potable Water Systems in Rhode Island

Private Wells

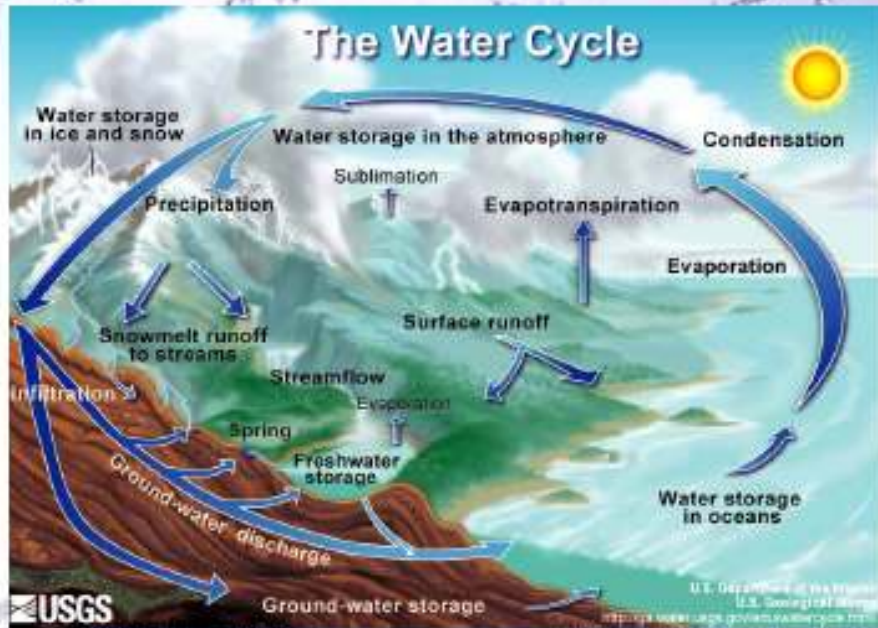
Resources of State Significance

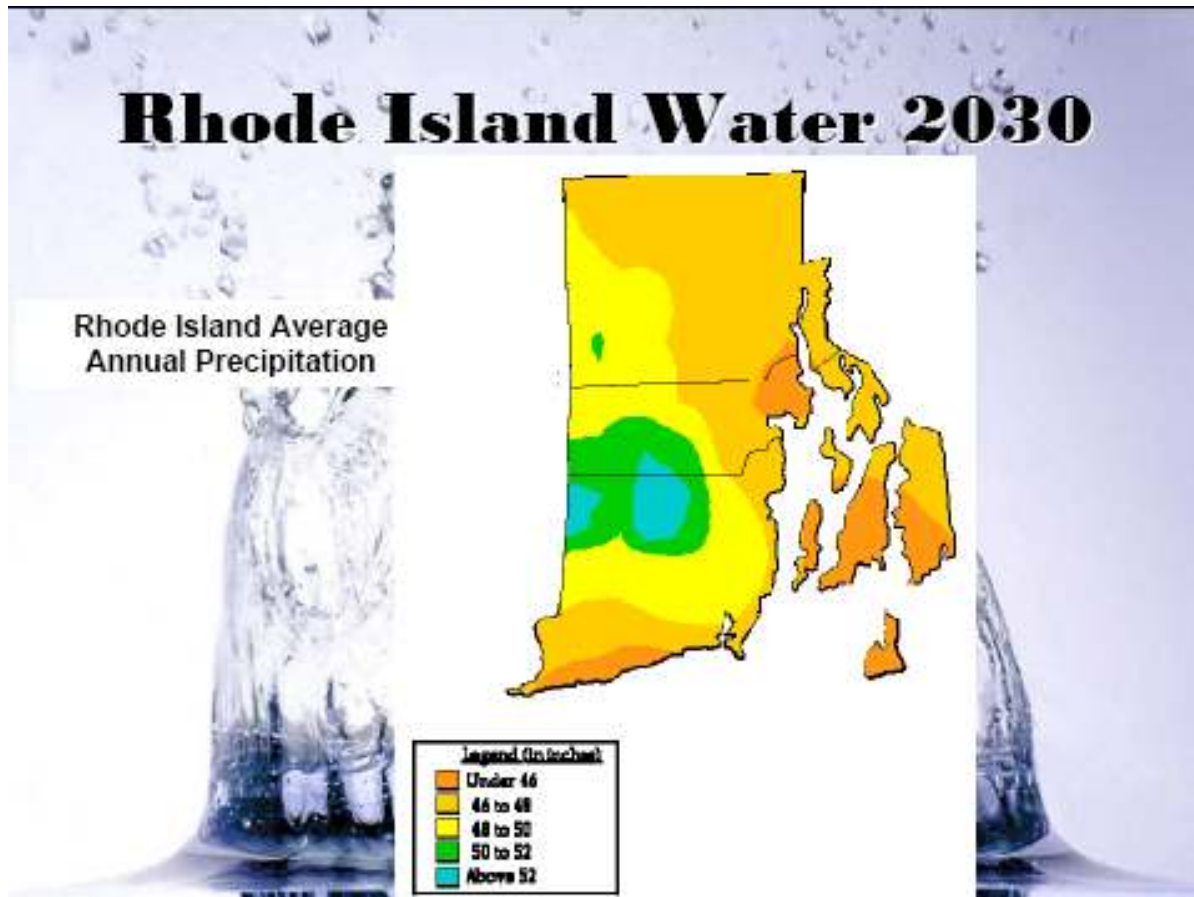
Scituate Reservoir Watershed

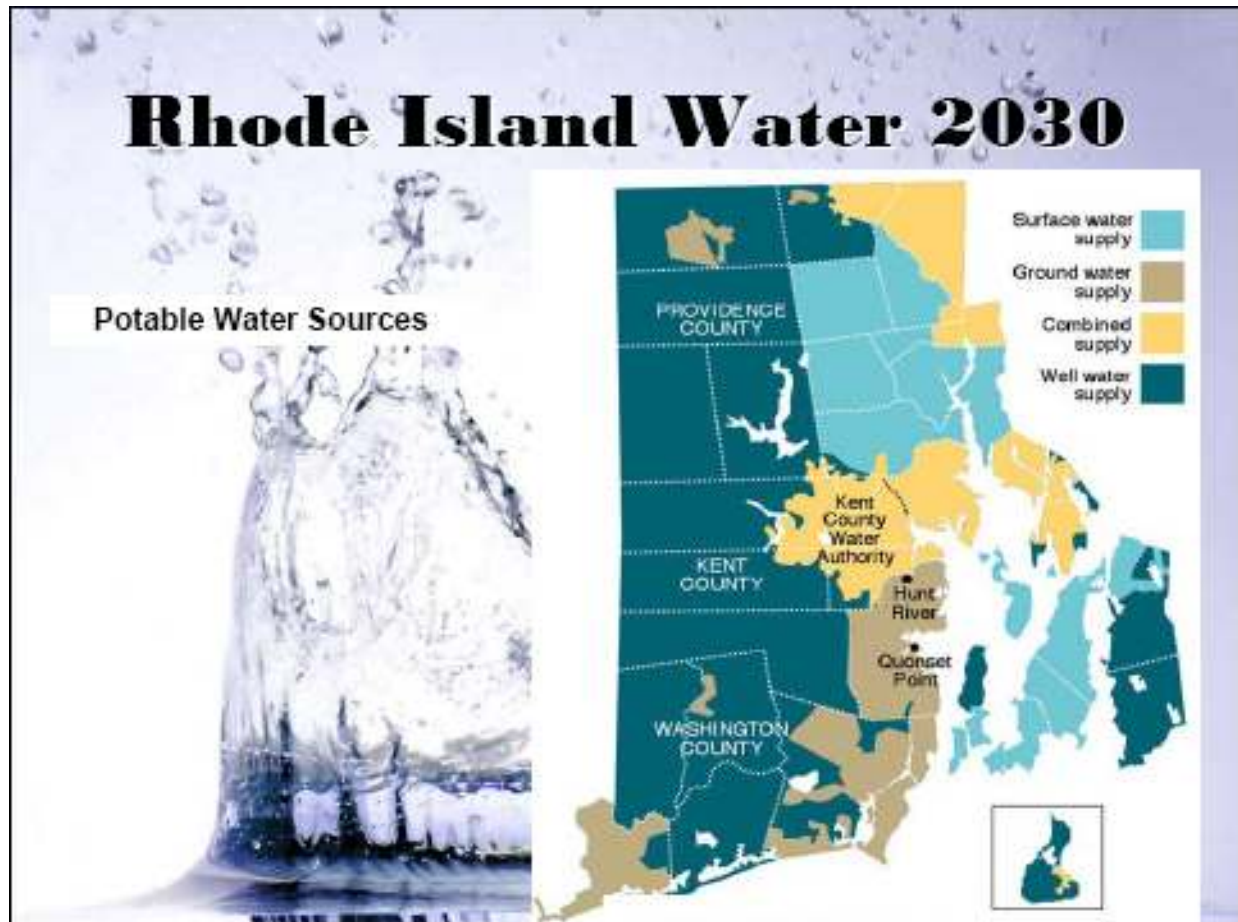
Big River Watershed

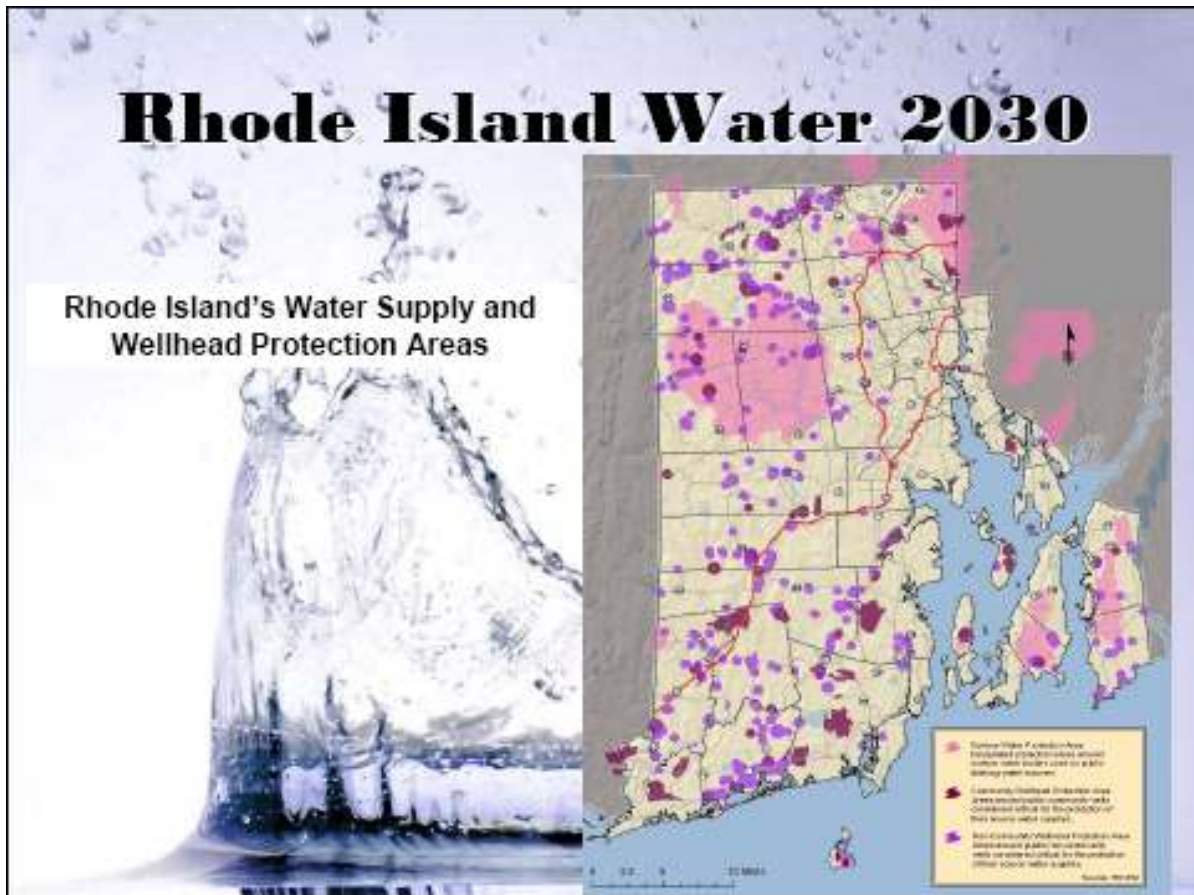
Rhode Island Water 2030

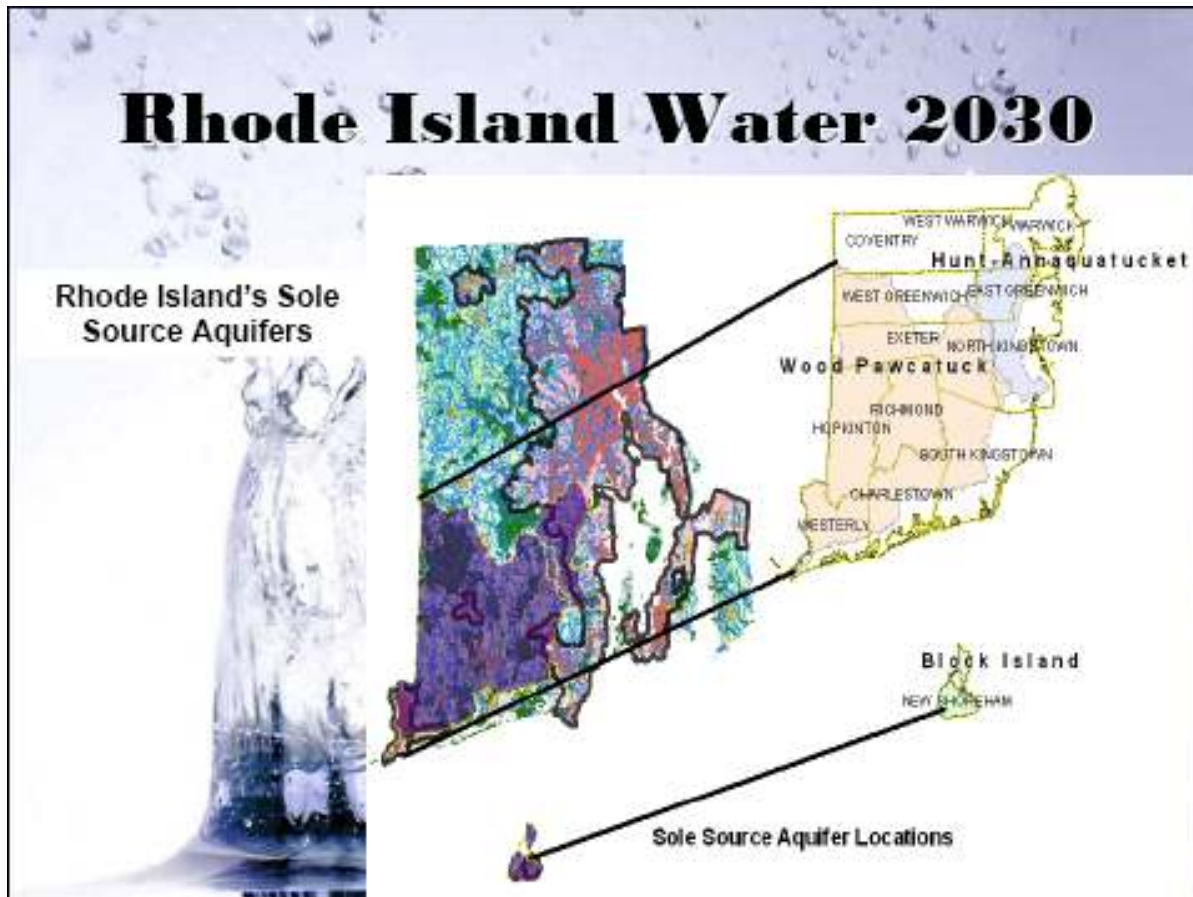
Where Does Our Potable Water Come From?





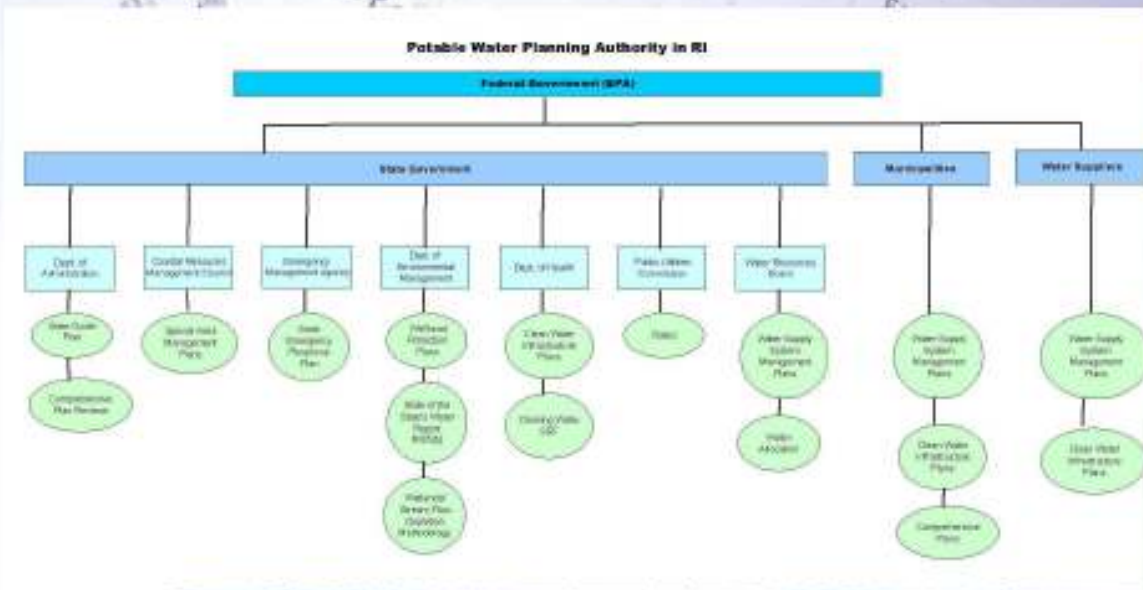






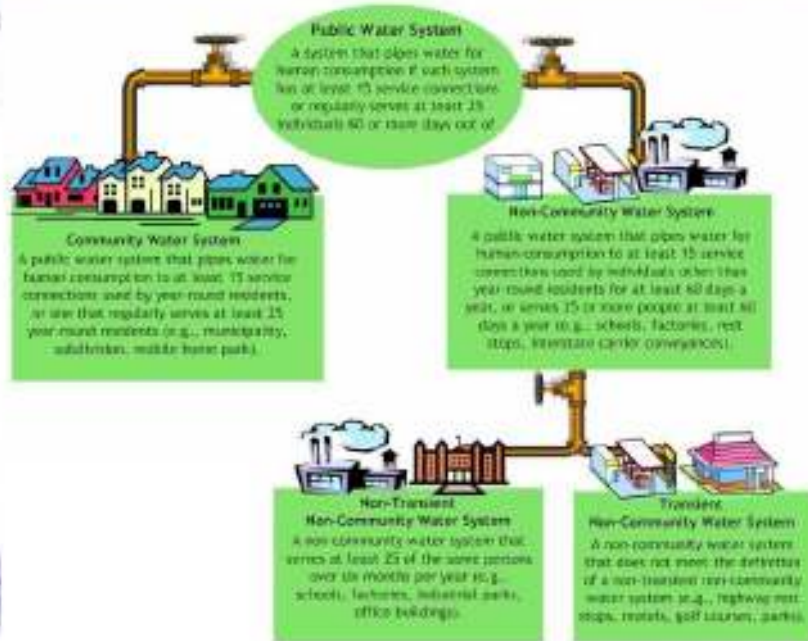
Rhode Island Water 2030

Who Does What in Rhode Island?



Rhode Island Water 2030

Types of Water Systems in Rhode Island



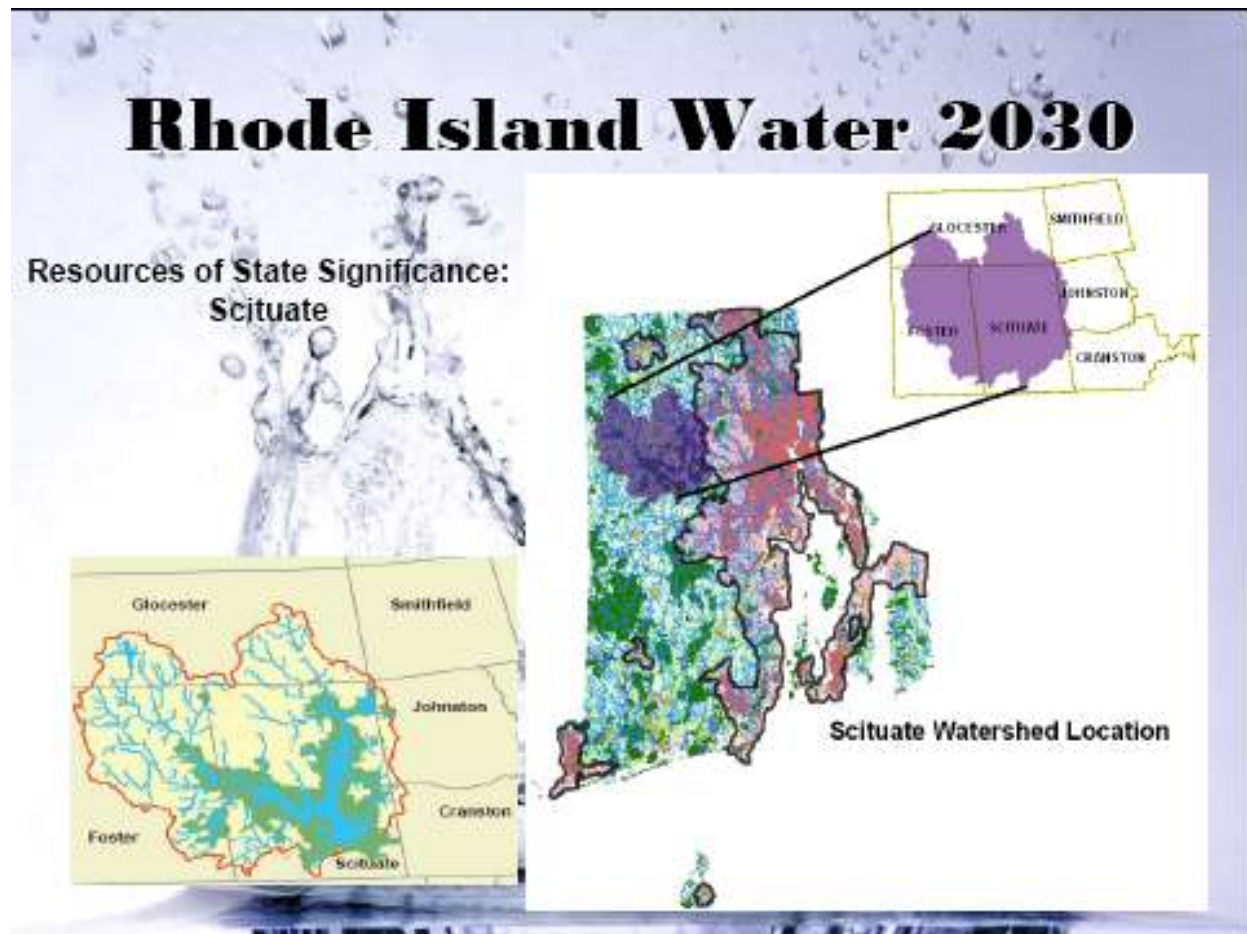
Rhode Island Water 2030

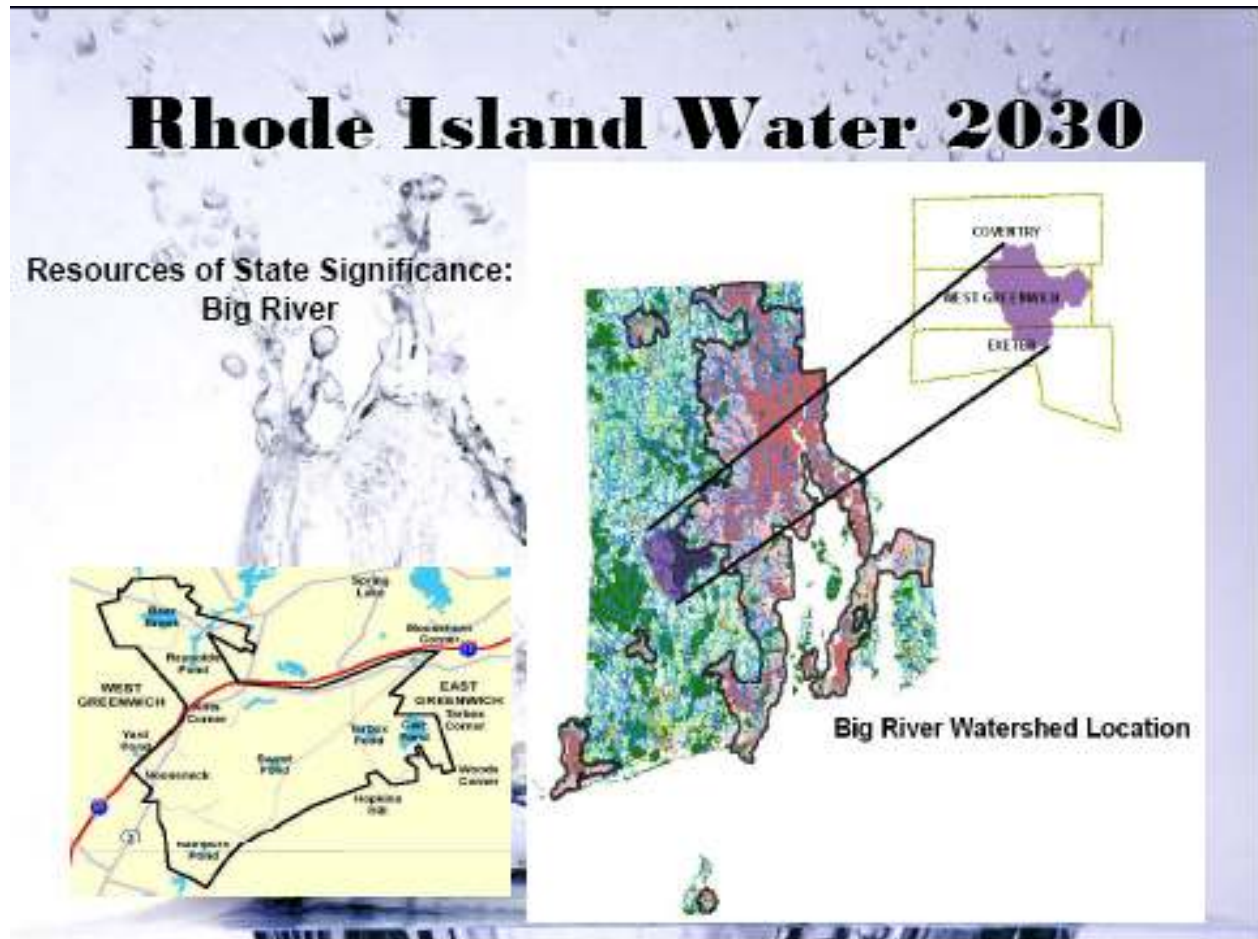
2008 Rhode Island Drinking Water Facts

Persons Served by Public Water In Rhode Island	1,075,830
Number of systems using surface water	24
Transient Systems	322
Non-Transient Systems	80
Community Systems	85
Number of public water systems in Rhode Island	487
Persons served by groundwater systems	231,679
Persons served by surface water systems	844,151
Number of systems using groundwater	463

Rhode Island's 2000 Population is 1,048,319

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Rhode Island Water 2030

Up Next:

Part 2: Potable Water Issues Today

What Have We Got?

What Are We doing With It?

What's New to Think About?

Addressing Climate Change

Our Aging Infrastructure & Sustainability

The Challenge of Affordability

Small Systems

Economic Development / Agriculture

Stream Flow & Allocation

Desalination

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